Indonesia's Foreign Trade, by Principal Country 1953-1955 (In millions of dollars)

| ٠. | Jan-Aug. 1953 | Jan-Aug. 1954 | Jan-Aug. 1955 | July 1955 | August 1955 |
|---------------------|---|------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|
| EXICUTES | | | | | |
| TOTALE | 523.5 | 534.6 | 55h.C | 64.4 | 5 2. 7 |
| United States | 15.7 | 91.2 | 30.₽ | 8.8 | 18.3 |
| Malaya-Cingapore | 122.2 | 131.5 | 116.6 | 12.7 | 18.3 |
| Retiserioris | 5.4لاد | 110.1 | 93.6 | 10.2 | 11.6 |
| Jaren | 25.9 | 27.3 | 3 7•3 | 3.6 | 2.8 |
| Germany | 24.49 | 23.5 | 22.L | 2.9 | 3-3 |
| Australia | 11.5 | 15.4 | 11.7 | 2.1 | o.8 |
| United Education | 11.0 | 10.6 | 63.c | 8.9 | ð . 5 |
| Indochine | 7.0 | 6.9 | 6.9 | 0.5 | 0.2 |
| Taly | 6.6 | 11.7 | 3+3 | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Prese | 6. € | 3.0 | 5.0 | 0.3 | 0.6 |
| The Lland | 5.0 | 6.1 | 5.1 | 0.5 | 0.8 |
| Philippines | 4.5 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| Crecipelovekia | 100 (100 to 100 to 10 | 0.8 | 8.0 | 0. 6 | 1.4 |
| <u> Peres</u> | | | | | |
| TOTALE | 503.8 | 449.6 | 361.4 | 16.6 | h4.9 |
| United States | 91.6 | 68.3 | 56.1 | 9.9 | 6.1 |
| Japan | 76.6 | 104.4 | 55.0 | 6.2 | 7.6 |
| Retherlands | 55.3 | 45.4 | 12. 8 | 5.1 | 5-7 |
| Hone Kone | 44.9 | 30.8 | 16.4 | 1.7 | 3.5 |
| United Kingdon | 35.6 | 24.7 | 22.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 |
| Cornery | 2.1 | 29.3 | 37.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 |
| Dritich Ania N.S. | 16.9 | 5.2 | - | 49-49-49 | |
| Deligion-Lucenbourg | 14.5 | 9.2 | 30.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Intia | 13.4 | 11.6 | 13. ê | 1.8 | 2.6 |
| Timileral | 11.6 | 12.1 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 1.1 |
| Australia | ು.ಂ | 9.4 | 6.≎ | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Malaya-Gin-apore | 5.0 | 4.2 | 5-3 | 0.9 | 1.4 |
| Itely | 5.6 | 7.4 | 5.7 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| Davig | 5.2 | 15.2 | 11.5 | 1.0 | 0. 8 |
| Caecinoslovakia | 1.5 | 4.1 | 15.0 | 1.5 | 0.6 |

SOURCE: UN, Direction of International Trade

MISSING PAGE

ORIGINAL DOCUMENT MISSING PAGE(S):

- 17. Trade with the Free World has declined considerably during the last three years. This decline, however, was colely on the import side and was made necessary by the need to maintain a heavy commodity export surplus of over \$200,000,000 a year for non-commercial payments. By 1955 Indonesia appeared to have finally cut imports to a level where a balanced payments position was within reach.
- 18. The export surplus continued to grow in the third quarter of 1955. The principal reasons for the increase were the favorable world market price for rubber and other major exports and the relatively low level of imports of industrial goods and consumer goods. This situation may change somewhat during the fourth quarter because of the government's announced intention to permit larger amounts of imports.